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Medical Tribune

and Medical News

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1975

Behind News: CIR Delegates Discussing Strike Talks

C.I.R. photo

Dr. Jay Dobkin (standing at right in T-shirt), chairman of negotiating committee of Committee of Interns and Residents, reports to C.I.R. delegate caucus on progress of talks during strike affecting 23 New York City hospitals.

New York Strike May Set Pattern For Hospital Staff Work Changes

Medical Tribune Report

NEW YORK—Last month's strike by some 2,100 interns and residents in New York City hospitals didn't last long, but it was watched closely around the country and the terms of the settlement that was reached may serve as precedent for changes in other cities.

Although the strike was a success from the point of view of the young doctors who led and participated in it, interviews conducted by MEDICAL TRIBUNE suggest that strikers and non-strikers alike had mixed feelings about the action.

The strike was called by the Committee of Interns and Residents, representing house officers at city and voluntary health care facilities in the greater New York area, against the League of Voluntary Hospitals, a group of 11 hospital centers and their municipal affiliates.

At issue were house staff duty schedules—as much as 58 hours at a stretch, with weekly on-duty time often exceeding 100 hours for junior house staff.

Another area of disagreement was so-called "out-of-title" work. In many cases, it was alleged by the C.I.R., interns and residents were forced to do the work of nurses, technicians, aides, and even messengers because of understaffing.

According to the terms of the settlement, no later than July 1, 1976, no house staff officer will be required to perform call duty more than one night in three. Also, by May 1, 1975, standing committees will be set up in each

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NIH Study Finds Nitroglycerin Beneficial in Acute Infarction

By HARRIET PAGE
Medical Tribune Staff

BETHESDA, Md.—The use of nitroglycerin is proving to be "consistently beneficial" in the treatment of patients with acute myocardial infarction, according to Dr. Stephen E. Epstein, of the Cardiology Branch of the National Heart and Lung Institute.

Twelve patients have so far been treated in a collaborative study headed by Dr. Epstein. And so far, he told MEDICAL TRIBUNE, with a follow-up of up to six months, the clinical response is bearing out the beneficial results he and his associates found in earlier animal studies.

"Nitroglycerin appears to reverse the manifestations of heart failure, reduce the size of the infarct, and permit the heart to pump more effectively," Dr. Epstein said. But he warned that these are still preliminary results and that the administration of nitroglycerin must be carefully monitored.

He and his associates have been giving what he termed multiple "large" doses sublingually over a 15-minute period, Dr. Epstein, said, but at the first

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Briton Fears Pool Of Hepatitis B Virus Rising in Newborn

By FRANCES GOODNIGHT
Medical Tribune Staff

NEW YORK—A pool of "chronic carriers" of hepatitis B virus may be building up among children born to women who became infected with it during pregnancy or who are asymptomatic carriers themselves, a British investigator warned here.

Calling the situation a "cause of utmost concern," Dr. Aric J. Zuckerman, of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, urged that all pregnant women be screened routinely for hepatitis B surface antigen just as blood donors are tested.

The virologist noted that one in 1,000 healthy volunteer blood donors in Britain are carriers of hepatitis B antigen—one in 500 among certain social groups—and that the carrier incidence reaches 20 per cent in some countries.

The finding of active infection or a carrier state in pregnant women should be the signal to undertake measures to protect the child, Dr. Zuckerman told a symposium on infections of the fetus and newborn presented by the New York University School of Medicine

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1969-73 Study Results

Control Program Reduces Hospital Infections by 10%

Medical Tribune Report

ROCKFORD, ILL.—What is believed to be the first long-term study to gauge the overall effect of hospital infections on morbidity and mortality, and to show that the rate of such infections can be reduced, was described by Dr. Larry D. Edwards, Associate Professor of Medicine and chief of infectious diseases at Rockford School of Medicine, in a recent interview.

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making rounds at press time

SELL YOUR KIDNEY? An unemployed Pittsburg man deeply in debt tried it and had a prospective buyer, until Dr. Keith Hruska, co-director of the Chromalloy American Kidney Center, Washington U., St. Louis, talked them out of it because it probably was not a suitable match. "I can understand the seller's desperation -- and there appears to be an increase lately in attempts to sell organs -- but we have to avoid a situation in which the rich can buy their health and the poor cannot," Dr. Hruska told MT. He attributed the increase in sales attempts to the ailing economy. Dr. Ira Griefer, medical director of the National Kidney Foundation added that "Buying and selling organs will create a black market, with sales to the highest bidder."

OPPOSED - H.E.W. is "paying close attention," a spokesman told MT to some 2,300 letters opposing Secretary Caspar Weinberger's "maximum allowable costs" plan aimed to cut Medicare and Medicaid drug costs. Opposition appears evenly divided the spokesman said, among pharmacists, M.D.s, and industrial and professional societies. M.D.s are chiefly concerned with questions of quality and interchangeability and interference with practice of medicine.

POSTPONED - Medicare-Medicaid utilization review requirements for hospitals and nursing homes are now set back to July 1 because many rural areas were unable to establish procedures for former Feb. 1 deadline.

VINYL Cl - New occupational standards that call for maximum exposure of 5 ppm of vinyl chlorids are in effect pending appeal by manufacturers, after Supreme Court decision not to stay April 1 effective date for the standards.

Expert Panel Backs 'Right to Volunteer' as Research Subject

Medical Tribune Report

WASHINGTON—Should soldiers, prisoners, and the poor be used io medical experiments, and if so, under what conditions?

A panel of legal and medical experts discussed these questions at a forum of the National Academy of Sciences oo "Experiments and Research with Humans: Values in Conflict." While the range of opinions expressed was wide, the panelists managed—with one exception—to find some common ground of agreement on principle.

"Prisons are inherently coercive," said Alvin J. Bronstein, Executive Director-Couosel, National Prison Project, American Civil Liberties Union Foundation, "and therefore experimentation on prisoner subjects should not be permitted." Mr. Bronstein's criteria were drawn from the Nuremburg code, which stipulates that medical experiments on humans can only be legally carried out with the subject's "voluntary consent," and such consent can only be given by a person "so situated as to be able to exercise free power of choice." Overt and subtle pressures on prisooers to take part in research experiments disqualifies them from being true volunteers, in Mr. Bronstein's view.

He was the only speaker who would exclude a whole class of people from participating as subjects in experiments —or, in the words of Dr. Albert B. Sabin, Distinguished Research Professor of Biomedicine, Medical University of South Carolina, "deprive them of the right to volunteer." Dr. Sabin and the other panelists, Dr. William N. Hubbard, Jr., President, the Upjohn Company, and Dr. Jay Katz, Adjunct Professor of Law and Psychiatry, Yale Law School, weighed the social risks and benefits of human experiments, and tried to define standards of "informed consent."

Malaria, Polio Drugs Cited

Dr. Sabin asserted that some of the most important preventive and therapeutic drugs in current use, including those against malaria and polio, could not have been developed without research on volunteers in the uniquely suitable environments found in the Armed Forces and prisons, which afford "conditions of strict isolation and convenient ongoing observation." The need persists for similar studies on other diseases as yet incompletely-understood he said, such as viral hepatitis.

Dr. Sabin recalled his own experiences with volunteers over a period of more than thirty years, during which he investigated Japanese encephalitis, Phlebotomus fever, and the polio-virus vaccines. He said that provided the volunteer was fully informed of the possible personal risks and societal benefits of what he was getting into, such experiments were humane, and in fact appealed to the volunteers' best sense of altruism.

Dr. Hubbard agreed on the special value of studies conducted among pris-

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Polish Venereologists Said To Show Punishing Attitude

By JAMES MAGEE
Medical Tribune World Service

GENEVA—Polish physicians who specialize in venereal disease take a stern view of their patients, according to a survey of their attitudes.

Prison sentences, compulsory work camps, fines, police surveillance, and other penalties were among proposals put forward to deal with the problem, sociologist Jan Kelus, of Warsaw Medical Academy Institute of Venereology, told a W.H.O. meeting here on health education in the control of sexually transmitted diseases.

Of 144 VD specialists who replied to a questionnaire, nearly 68 said that a person with VD who avoided medical help should be sent to jail. Similar punishment was suggested for prostitution, homosexuality, and infecting another person with VD.

In fact, Mr. Kelus commented, a person who infects another with VD is already liable to imprisonment under Polish law, but this is never enforced. A person who does not seek medical aid is liable only to a fine.

Mr. Kelus said another finding in the survey was that the venereologists unconsciously sought to fit patients into a stereotype. In their replies, they indicated that their patients were mainly: alcoholics, persons "on the fringe of society," persons who were out of work or frequent job-changers, prostitutes or their associates, criminals, and juvenile delinquents. In addition, one in four of the respondents described his patients as of low education and economic achievement.

In an attempt to check these views against reality, Mr. Kelus and his colleagues selected two groups from the population. One group consisted of 180 persons 186 men and 94 women), of whom 110 had contracted gonorrhea at some time and 70 syphilis. The group was then compared across a range of social parameters with a control group of 665 persons—368 men and 297 women chosen randomly from the voters' lists—who had never had a sexual infection.

No Difference in Education

The investigators found that in terms of education, social ranking, and income, there was no difference between the two groups. The male ex-patients differed from the probability sample in only two ways: they were more often drawn from urban areas, and they less frequently described themselves as regular churchgoers.

Slightly more marked differences were found in the group of women ex-patients. They tended to have relatively lower education, more of them were unskilled workers or low-ranking office staff, and they were more frequently divorced.

The percentage of unemployed was the same in both groups for both sexes.

Nonaggressive Kayak

Prof. Asen Balikel of Montreal shaws a kayak once useil by the Neisllik Esklmos, a soclety believed hy anthropologists to be one of the least aggressive societies ever observeil, on "Aggresslon: The Explosive Emotion." This was the second program in "The Thin Edge," a new WNET series on mental health examining depression, aggression, guilt, anxiety, and sexuality.

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CLINICAL NEWS NOTE: *"We concur with the literature that the underlying disease is determining in most cases, but at the same time, we concluded that if one can prevent some of the infections...then one can reduce mortality as well as morbidity...." (Dr. Larry D. Edwards, discussing infection control effort success at Chicago's Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital, see page 1.)*

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Adult Blood Found No Aid to RDS Prematures

Medical Tribune World Service

WINNIPEG, MAN.—Contrary to previous reports, exchange transfusions in which infant blood is replaced with fresh adult blood are of no value in reducing the mortality of premature infants with respiratory distress syndrome or those with very low birth weight, a study presented at the annual meeting of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada has indicated.

Conducted by Drs. S. A. Bustamante and K. E. Scott, of Dalhousie University and Grace Moternity Hospital, Halifax, N.S., the study showed that "E.T. made no difference in total plasma, blood pressure, need for mechanical ventilation, or survival" between E.T. recipients and controls.

Because fetal blood has a greater oxygen affinity than adult blood, the latter may speed oxygen delivery to tissues in infants with R.D.S., Dr. Bustamante said.

Exchange transfusion might also be expected to increase plasma protein or blood pressure, he said, adding that low levels of both are associated with infants dying of R.D.S. when compared with survivors.

"The study was designed to include 40 premature infants on the basis of birth weight of less than 1251 Gm. or severe respiratory distress syndrome," Dr. Bustamante explained. "Every infant that met our criteria for the study was assigned to either E.T. or control group by envelope randomization."

The exchange transfusions were carried out within the first eight hours in the underweight infants, the blood was less than 48 hours old and its plasma was taken off until the hemoglobin was 14 to 16 Gm./100 ml., Dr. Bustamante said.

No Significant Differences

Exchange transfusions made no significant differences between the two groups when compared for respirator survivors, survival rates of low-weight infants, time lapse between entering the study and recovery in survivors, blood pressure, or total plasma, the investigators reported.

Because of envelope randomization, the two groups were also comparable in weight, gestational age, age in hours when R.D.S. became severe, sex, and mean aortic pressure. Blood pressure and total plasma were higher in survivors, but this is generally true without exchange transfusion, it was noted.

"The results show that the mortality of both groups was identical, with survival rate of 65 per cent, which is about what is expected for a population like the one we selected," Dr. Bustamante said.

"Informed consent was obtained from one of the parents before E.T. was carried out," he noted. "Every parent we approached accepted to enter his or her child in the study."

Perforating Ulcers of Ileum Are Reported In Infants Without Necrotizing Enterocolitis

Medical Tribune Report

NEW ORLEANS—In the past, perforation of the small bowel in early infancy invariably has been associated with necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC). Now Columbia University physicians have reported a 20-year series of 12 newborn babies, mostly premature, who developed perforating ulcers of the ileum in the absence of evidence of NEC. A 13th patient did not have a perforation but showed significant bleeding from the gut.

Dr. H. J. Wigger told the Pediatric Pathology Club here that only five of the ulcer patients at Babies Hospital, New York, died, compared with 47 of 58 infants with NEC seen during the same period. The postoperative deaths of the ulcer babies resulted from gram-negative infections.

Eleven of the 13 patients had onset of symptoms not later than the sixth day of life, the mean being 2.5 days. Surgery was performed at the mean age of 3.9 days.

All ulcers were found at the antemesenteric border of the ileum, the mean distance from the ileocecal valve being 13.8 cm. The ulcers, numbering one to four, were confined to a small area, and the length of bowel resected averaged only 11 cm., ranging from 1 to 32 cm.

Dr. W. W. Goodhue participated in the study.

Medical Tribune

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Gene Engineering Work Gets Proceed-With-Caution Signal

By Judith Randal
Special Tribune Correspondent

Pacific Grove, Calif.—Investigators who last summer voluntarily halted experiments in which bacteria—chiefly Escherichia coli—were fitted with foreign genes now have decided that the work can resume if good laboratory housekeeping practices, stringent personnel discipline, and other safety measures are rigorously observed.

The decision was reached during a four-day meeting here in which 86 American biologists and 53 from abroad came to grips with the possibility that DNA recombinants might accidentally unleash pathogens unknown in nature and for which there would be no remedy.

Outdoing Evolution

"The issue . . . [is that] a new technology of molecular biology appears to have allowed us to outdo the standard events of evolution by making combinations of genes which are unique in natural history," said Dr. David Baltimore of the Center for Cancer Research at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in opening the conference.

While it was agreed that the experiments promise for the first time to offer practical and theoretical solutions to many problems in agriculture, biology, and medicine, there was also a consensus on the need for some strict controls.

The concern stems from the discovery about five years ago of "restriction enzymes." These catalysts have enabled biologists to open up sequences of DNA from bacteria at known points and to insert into them equally-well-defined DNA sequences from bacteriophages, mammalian or avian viruses, or eukaryotes such as fruit flies, mice, slime molds, sea urchins, and South African toads.

Because of the precision with which the enzymes cleave, the recipient DNA quickly heals after being gene grafted and is presumably capable of utilizing the new hereditary information both in the bacteria made to carry the hybrid molecules and their descendants.

Infectivity Unpredictable

As far as is known, no harm has resulted from any of the experiments conducted to date. However, the infectivity of DNA recombinants is unpredictable and several investigators have expressed anxiety that pathogenicity might inadvertently spread to laboratory workers, the environment, and the public by any of several routes.

In addition to the DNA of their chromosomes, for example, bacteria often carry ringlets of DNA called plasmids which are readily exchangeable not only among E. coli, but also among E. coli and other species such as Shigella and Streptococci. Since the plasmids are convenient vehicles for introducing foreign genes into bacteria and genes for antibiotics resistance have been used as "markers" in some recombinant experiments, the fear is that some novel form of drug resistance might be unleashed.

Similarly, combinations of bacterial DNA and either viral or animal nucleic acids can be made so that the resulting hybrid molecules contain sequences in common with those of certain oncogenic viruses. About a year ago, for instance, the DNA of a human virus was linked to an RNA tumor virus of hamsters. Although the experiment stopped short of inserting the material into bacteria, the enzyme technique could have been used to make either plasmids or bacteriophages serve this purpose.

Thus, while such methods present investigators with unprecedented opportunities to understand the neoplastic process at the molecular level, they also pose the specter of possible carcinogen spread. And while cloning of DNA recombinant bacteria may well prove a new and abundant source of valuable medicinal materials, there is also the possibility that amplification of some concomitant and undesirable gene product might get out of hand.

It was against this background that the National Academy of Sciences and its operating arm, the National Research Council, appointed a special 11-man committee of biologists last year. Chaired by Professor Paul Berg, a Stanford University biochemist, the Recombinant DNA Molecules Committee rocked the scientific community in July when—in a letter published by *Science* and *Nature* magazines—it called for an international conference to consider the problems and meanwhile urged a voluntary world-wide moratorium on the potentially riskiest experiments.

Unofficial Compliance

Although the ban was made official only in Britain, biologists from all the other nations represented at the meeting (Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Japan, Poland, the Soviet Union, Switzerland, and the United States) appear to have complied. Speaking for the Soviet delegation, for example, Academician A. A. Bayev of the Institute of Molecular Biology in Moscow indicated that his country was gearing up to do recombinant research, but was delaying actually doing so until after the international conference met.

Similarly, a working party headed by Lord Ashby, Master of Clare College, Cambridge, found in its report to the British Medical Research Council in December that "the techniques open up exciting prospects both for science and applications to society" and that "the potential hazards can be kept under control." But the M.R.C., like the U.S.S.R., planned to see what the international conference would do before lifting its ban.

In confronting the biohazards problem, the conference drew up a draft proposal whose principles will probably be followed by research funding agencies throughout the world.

Under the provisional guidelines, pending experiments would be classified by potential risk so that some could be performed under conditions that prevail in the typical university or hospital microbiology laboratory, while others would require high security containment similar to that the astronauts experienced in quarantine after their return from the moon. And still others would be deferred indefinitely until new precautionary measures could be developed, tested and put in place.

The ultimate safety goal, however, is to alter the biological properties of the experimental materials themselves in such a way as to make it exceedingly unlikely that the test organisms could replicate should they escape from the laboratory and somehow find their way into humans.

'Fail-Safe' Strains Envisioned

Envisioned are "fail-safe" strains of bacteria—some already in existence—that cannot reproduce their kind except when supplied with certain crucial factors such as ultraviolet light, extremes of hot or cold, or special nutrients.

The idea would be to fit each strain of, say, E. coli, with a number of such inbred dependencies. According to Dr. Sydney Brenner of Britain's Medical Research Council, organisms could quickly be selectively created whose chances of replicating in nature would be as low as 10^{-24} (one in a trillion trillion). Non-transmissible plasmids and bacteriophages are among the other precautionary possibilities, as are alternatives to antibiotics resistance, such as "marker" genes.

The conference here was sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences and paid for by the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation. The day after it closed an N.I.H. advisory committee met in San Francisco to consider how the draft proposal might be translated into specific criteria for the awarding of contracts and grants in the United States. Among the possibilities considered was that researchers agree in advance to immediately share any fail-safe biological materials they developed with the scientific community at large or face loss of funding support.

EDITORIAL CAPSULES

. . . brief summaries of editorials or comments in current medical and scientific journals.

Risk Factor Reappraisal

"Within a decade we should learn the results of National Heart and Lung Institute studies of reducing lipids in certain lipid disorders and of controlling hypertension; we should also have data on the promising possibility that control of a combination of three major risk factors may affect the course of coronary disease. If risk factor interventions prove successful, and if these measures were then applied to the entire population it would appear that at best only about 5 to 20 percent of cases could be controlled. If intervention trials were implemented to control risk in the genetically prone high-risk offspring in infancy, possible benefits would not be learned until that population reached the age of clinical manifestations, 50 to 65 years later.

"These considerations suggest an urgent need for new fundamental research and reappraisal of existing experimental and clinical studies, including national population research. Perhaps future studies should investigate in man immunologic and other factors that cause accelerated obstruction of the transplanted veins used in coronary or femoral bypass surgery, and galloping atherosclerosis in the transplanted heart. . . .

"Imaginative investigators might well look for other likely causes of arteriosclerosis. . . .

". . . It was Einstein's famous equation $E = mc^2$ that provided a major step toward the development of nuclear energy. As yet, we do not appear to possess a formula for the basic genesis of the arteriosclerotic lesion and its prevention because we do not understand the basic underlying mechanisms or how various risk factors influence the progress of the lesion to bring about clinical disease. This lack of knowledge makes it difficult to provide rational programs for prevention and treatment. . . .

"If the multiple risk factor trials fail to prevent the progress of arteriosclerosis, health planners may be reduced to a state of scientific bankruptcy. In planning the defense of a country, the military plan for all future eventualities, including possible failure; the scientific community should also have plans under way in case multiple risk factor trials fail . . .

"It appears that our nation's overconfidence in present risk factor concepts is impeding development of other promising preventive approaches. Because it will take years to dislocate and relocate the human resources for a new major multidisciplinary attack on the problem of arteriosclerosis, we plead that our Congress provide the highest priority of funding to encourage a more massive research attack now. . . . Where are the alternate plans for defense against our nation's biggest killer?" *(Editorial, Eliot Corday, M.D., F.A.C.C. and Stephen Richard Corday, M.D. Am. J. Cardiol. 35:330, Feb., 1975)*

'Right to Volunteer' For Research Gets Panelists' Support

Continued from page 2

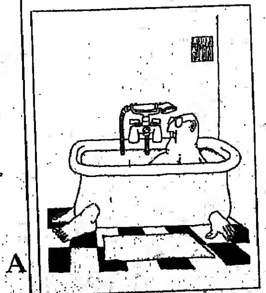
oners and soldiers, but stressed the importance of guidelines to reduce to a minimum any element of coercion. In the Michigan prison system where he has been involved in the testing of drugs for fifteen years, Dr. Hubbard said there is an elaborate procedure of full explanation to all volunteers of dangers, discomforts and civil rights. Moreover, volunteers are not solicited, and they are expressly told that their participation will have no bearing on parole eligibility. All drug research programs must be unanimously approved by a Protection Committee comprising two biomedical scientists, three physicians, and two lawyers, one of whom must be associated with prisoner advocacy. The prisoner has the right to withdraw from the study at any time.

According to Dr. Hubbard, since 1964, 12,000 Michigan inmates have participated in drug research studies, with one death from "stroke" of a subject serving as a placebo control, and nine illnesses without sequelae.

Full Disclosure Stressed

Dr. Katz, focusing on problems of experiments on the poor, also emphasized the importance of "full, total disclosure" if such experiments are to be humane and truly progressive. While not questioning the need for controlled clinical trials, he cited various abuses by investigators, who had lost sight of their subjects as fellow human beings, as in the Tuskegee syphilis studies, which had also been brought to the panel's attention by Mr. Bronstein. However, Dr. Katz warned against the wholesale exclusion of any group from voluntary participation—such exclusion, he said, stemmed from the same "stereotypical" prejudices that had led to "degrading" abuses.

"It is equally demeaning to assert that persons' consent should be rejected because, if they were wiser or more rational, they would have made different decisions, as it is to assert that their consent should not be trusted because, if they only were richer, they would have chosen differently," Dr. Katz said. "Ultimately we must bow to the best decisions persons can make as they are situated."



Hot Price Label Fumes Implicated in Meatwrapper's Asthma

Medical Tribune Report

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—Fumes from hot meat price labels and not the polyvinyl chloride (PVC) in plastic wrappings have been implicated as the primary culprit in "meatwrapper's asthma", an occupational disease first reported about two years ago.

Within 30 seconds to twenty minutes after exposure to fumes produced when meat package labels were heated on a commercial labelling machine, nine of 13 meat-wrapping personnel developed immediate severe bronchorestriction in a study, carried out under simulated working conditions, by Dr. Rudi Andrasch and his colleagues at the University of Oregon Health Science Center.

Eight workers developed paroxysmal cough; and deep cyanosis, tachycardie, diaphoresis, and dizziness were observed in five others, Dr. Andrasch told the 31st annual meeting of the American Academy of Allergy here. In addition, other workers in the study reported shakiness, severe burning in the nose and throat, headache, nausea, muscle ache, rhinorrhea, weakness, vomiting and hoarseness, he said.

Response to Medication

"Three patients showed an excellent response to subcutaneous epinephrine, four patients required intravenous aminophylline in addition, and two patients continued to manifest severe bronchospasm requiring additional treatment with IPPB and phenylephrine with isoetherine.

"This study indicates that the fumes of thermoactivated price labels are the principal culprit of meat-wrapper asthma. Paroxysmal cough and acute bronchospasm developed more frequently after shorter periods of exposure [than to PVC fumes] and tended to be much more severe.

"Dryness and burning of the mucous membranes, severe headache, extreme irritability and nausea were frequent associated symptoms. Fumes of polyvinyl chloride soft wrap resins are also mucous membrane and respiratory irritants which may in a smaller group of meatwrappers cause moderate to severe reactive airway disease," Dr. Andrasch explained.

Although the fumes from the heated meat labels have still not been chemically identified, the adhesive backings are known to contain miscellaneous elastomers, thermoplastic copolymers, styrene butadiene copolymers, styrene acrylonitrile copolymers, polyphenylene oxides, polysulfones and phtalic acid plasticizers, the Oregon researcher said. Fumes produced when PVC wrappings are sliced by hot wire cutters, include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrochloric acid, and various plasticizers, as well as hydrocarbons and chlorinated compounds.

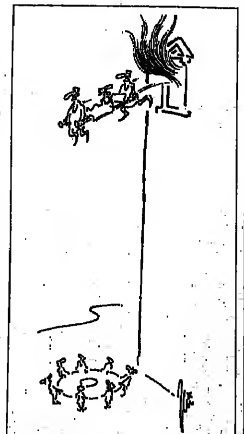
Syndrome a Complex Response

"Even though price label fume intolerance accounts for most of the respiratory symptoms, the entire spectrum of the meat wrapper's syndrome has to be interpreted as a complex response to both PVC and price label fume exposure," Dr. Andrasch emphasized.

The Oregon study, supported by the local Meat Cutter's Union, followed a survey of 67 meatwrappers in the Portland area. Of those who responded, 57 per cent reported "moderate to severe respiratory symptoms," while a smaller number complained of headache, sore throat, stomach cramps, and nasal congestion among other symptoms. In some cases, the attacks began three to four hours after the employee commenced work, but others began to have difficulties within the first ten to fifteen minutes on the job.

At the present time, two court cases involving meat wrapper's asthma are pending, two in Portland and one in Kentucky, Dr. Andrasch said, noting that from 25,000 to 50,000 meat wrappers, meat cutters, and supervisory personnel are exposed to fumes from PVC or label adhesives in their work.

New film cutting machines seem to be reducing the PVC hazard at this time, Dr. Andrasch concluded, suggesting that the hazards from meat label fumes could also be minimized through the expanded use of recently developed automatic labelling machines.



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Ship-to-Shore Electrocardiography Initiated

Zim company, the Israeli shipping line, has installed ship-to-shore electrocardiography on one of its vessels in what is believed to be the first trial of its kind. The machine is connected by radiotelephone to a monitor at Rambam Hospital in Haifa. The initial test, carried out when the ship was 600 miles off Haifa, was reported to have produced surprisingly clear results.

California Acupuncture Body With Few MDs Expected Soon

By EDWARD GROSSMAN
Medical Tribune Staff

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—Despite opposition from some physicians, it seems likely that California will soon have a law creating an Acupuncture Advisory Board, comprised of two M.D.s and five "traditional" acupuncturists, which would be empowered to issue certificates of qualification to practice acupuncture as "a healing art."

Bill number 86, introduced by Senator George Moscone, D.-San Francisco, was recently passed by a vote of 22-1 in the State Senate. John Jervis, aide to Sen. Moscone, told MEDICAL TRIBUNE that he expects smooth sailing in the Assembly as well. The bill would then have to be signed by Gov. Edmund Brown, Jr., and would take effect as law Jan. 1, 1976.

A similar bill was approved overwhelmingly by both houses of the legislature last September, but was vetoed by former Gov. Reagan, who said that acupuncture was still in the research stage.

Restriction Flouted

Under present California law, only licensed professionals (M.D.s, D.D.S.s, and chiropractors) are permitted to puncture the skin for therapeutic purposes. However, many non-licensed herbalists and "doctors of Chinese Medicine" have been practicing openly, with only sporadic prosecution and, infrequently, the imposition of small fines.

The Moscone measure would make it a misdemeanor to practice acupuncture or "hold oneself out as an acupuncturist" without a certificate issued by the new Advisory Board. Furthermore, acupuncture could not be performed without "prior diagnosis or referral" from a physician.

The Advisory Board is to be under the jurisdiction of the state Board of Medical Examiners and its members are to be appointed by the Governor. It will be charged with establishing standards, tests, and other requirements, and will pass on the applications of all licensure candidates, with acupuncturists having more than five years experience receiving priority consideration.

The law would not affect the right of physicians and dentists to practice acupuncture.

Several California physicians who find fault with the Moscone proposal concede that it is virtually assured of passage. Their main objection concerns the composition of the Advisory Board.

'Many Poorly Trained'

"There are many so-called 'traditional' acupuncturists, trained in Hong Kong and elsewhere, who are skilled and conscientious," Dr. Jane F. Lee, a San Francisco general practitioner, told MEDICAL TRIBUNE. "But there are also many others who have been poorly trained, and have little knowledge of physiology, pathology and anatomy. I'm worried that with the drastic imbalance between M.D.s and 'traditionals' on the Board, there might be wholesale certification of unqualified practitioners. I'd like to see a more balanced approach."

Dr. Lee is a member of the Acupuncture Committee of the California Medical Association, which so far has not taken a position on the bill.

Her view is shared by Dr. George Wong, Jr., a family practitioner in Long Beach, who, like Dr. Lee, has extensive training in acupuncture and uses it as an "adjunct mode" in his practice. Dr. Wong is Chairman of the Acupuncture Research Institute Alumni Association, a non-profit organization of physicians interested in acu-

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Genetic Engineering

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE on Recombinant DNA Molecules, which met in late February in Asilomar, Calif., has drawn up a list of recommendations on precautions to be taken by investigators working in the field of genetic engineering (see page 5). Technical skills now available make it possible with the use of certain enzymes to cleave DNA at specific sites and join DNA from animal viruses with bacterial DNA or with viral DNA. The possibilities include illumination of the very basics of gene action.

But a year and a half ago, the potential hazards of "new kinds of hybrid plasmids or viruses, with biological activity of unpredictable nature" was raised at the 1973 Gordon Conference on Nucleic Acids. A Committee on Recombinant DNA Molecules, chaired by Professor Paul Berg of the biochemistry department at Stanford University, was formed in 1974 and in July called for a voluntary suspension of certain types of genetic manipulation until a conference of workers in the field could be held to spell out precautions and taboos.

The precautions discussed at the conference include the high skills of the investigators themselves, the careful laboratory practices needed, and the use of biological barriers, such as organisms capable of survival only in the special environments of laboratories and not in natural environments.

Nobel Laureate Joshua Lederberg has expressed the fear that safeguards and precautions "that are entirely appropriate for certain risks might be prematurely rigidified into a set of bureaucratic regulations that might be very readily enforced beyond the domain of their reasonable application." That is a more than reasonable fear but, at this time, the precautions and the safeguards are in the hands of the investigators themselves. It is up to them to keep control in their own hands and out of the hands of bureaucrats.

Solving the Riddle of Diabetes Mellitus

IT IS NOW 54 years since Banting and Best demonstrated that an extract of the islet tissue of the pancreas can lower the blood sugar of the diabetic dog. Although the successful preparation of insulin extracts seemed at first to have solved the riddle of diabetes mellitus, this enthusiastic belief soon waned. Indeed, in the past quarter of a century, the puzzling questions about the etiology and pathogenesis of diabetes have multiplied rather than diminished as the techniques for investigating the disease have become more sophisticated and precise.

There are many reasons why the definition of diabetes mellitus as simply a disorder resulting from a relative or absolute deficiency of insulin secreted by the beta cells of the pancreas is unsatisfactory. For the past several years, Dr. Roger H. Unger of the Veterans Administration Hospital in Dallas, Texas, and the U. of Texas Southwestern Medical School, has championed the notion that the disease is a bihormonal disease, "which holds that the major consequence of absolute or relative insulin lack is glucose underutilization and that absolute or relative glucagon excess is the principle factor in the overproduction of glucose in diabetes."

There is powerful evidence in support of this concept. The alpha cells of the pancreas secrete glucagon, which is known to be a hyperglycemic hormone. There has been ample demonstration since the late 1960's that every form of diabetic and non-diabetic hyperglycemia investigated "is accompanied by relative or absolute hyperglucagonemia."

Since the discovery of somatostatin, the hypothalamic growth hormone-release-inhibiting factor, it has been found to suppress both glucagon and insulin secretion. A series of brilliant investigations in Dr. Unger's laboratory and in a number of independent laboratories have demonstrated that hyperglycemia in dogs made insulin-deficient by alloxan or total pancreatectomy is abolished by somatostatin injection.

Dr. John E. Gerich and his colleagues at Dr. Peter Forsham's laboratory at the U. of California in San Francisco have recently reported that somatostatin injection in insulin-dependent diabetics reduced their plasma glucagon—and hyperglycemia as well. As the investigators state: "The present findings have important therapeutic implications." What is needed is a preparation of somatostatin with a prolonged half-life. The exciting and intriguing possibility is that failure to prevent microangiopathy and atherosclerosis in diabetics by insulin therapy may be turned to success with the addition of somatostatin to the therapeutic regimen. Time will tell.

Hepatitis B Virus Carriers

CLINICAL QUOTE: *"The significance of hepatitis B infection in early life lies...also in its importance in the genesis of prolonged carriage of hepatitis B virus. Zuckerman and Taylor (1969) described a well-documented healthy former blood donor carrying hepatitis B antigen for at least 20 years. That a reservoir of chronic carriers may become established among children is, therefore, a cause for the utmost concern."* (Dr. Arie Zuckerman, at a March of Dimes National Foundation symposium on infections.

"I'll tell you something else I'm learning to live with! Doctors who say, 'Learn to live with it'!"

LETTERS TO TRIBUNE

Carotid Artery Palpation

I must take exception to one statement of Dr. Edwin Beven's (MT, Mar. 5).

Noninvasive or not—any palpation, compression, movement of adjacent structures, etc.,—concerning a carotid artery with even minor stenosis cannot be considered a "No-Risk Method."

While the risk may be slight, the possibility of causing sudden, complete occlusion or cerebral embolization does exist and should be taken into consideration before even getting close to a patient's carotid artery. The presence of anomalous circulation, stenosis of other vessels elevated lipoproteins, prior T.I.A.s and a variety of other factors will, of course, increase the risk.

DONALD M. POSNER, M.D.
Canaan, Vt.

New Laws Needed?

Dr. David Nathan is quoted (MT, Feb. 12) as follows "It never occurred to us that society would be worried that we will not maintain life." This must certainly strike a new low in what used to be called a "life science" of medicine. Poor Dr. Nathan is so pre-occupied with what he sees on the other end of his fetoscope that he forgets that he is in the business of saving lives.

Irresponsible ivory tower pseudoscientists who have used unborn children as lab animals in vivisection-type experiments have created the need for new laws. They would like to use "hostility to abortion" as their whipping boy but the real culprit is their own ignorance of the Declaration of Helsinki.

THOMAS J. EGAN, M.D.
Chicago

Telling the Patient

Right on for Dr. Eli Friedman "Panelists Disagree on How Much To Tell Patient," (MT, Mar. 12)!

For the moment let us lay aside the complex and tricky question of whether or not to inform a patient if he or she is dying. Rather, let us consider the non-comatose patient of average intelligence. Even in the best run hospitals mistakes are made, orders scribbled illegibly on a patient's chart, residents and nurses carelessly or too hastily briefed on medications and/or general management of a case.

If the physician will take the time to explain carefully to the patient what he is being treated for, what the medication is, and *how and when it should be administered*, that patient will damned well be his own watchdog to see that his doctor's orders are carried out to the letter.

I personally have, in two highly respected medical institutions, refused attempted treatments which I knew were not ordered by my physician. Since I have the benefit of having been a medical journalist for 15 years I knew one procedure would have resulted in a fast trip to the intensive care unit, if not the morgue.

As doctors you owe that to your patients. Tell them to yell their heads off if anyone attempts treatment counter to your instructions. Who knows? If that were made standard procedure there might be a marked drop in malpractice suits.

HARRY WELKEN
New York

Endorsing Euthanasia?

The American Association of Pro Life Obstetricians and Gynecologists, comprised of members of our specialty from throughout the entire United States, wishes to make some observations regarding the Edelin verdict.

The Supreme Court decision of January, 1973 removed abortion from the criminal code and put it outside the law by making the mother and her physician entirely responsible for the destruction of human life. No mention was made in the Supreme Court decision as to what happens to the infant born alive and struggling for survival. As there have been hundreds, and possibly thousands, of these sadly unfortunate infant victims, sound medical practice and compassion should motivate all of us to render these babies the best possible medical care for survival. As obstetricians and gynecologists, we have all seen infants of less than two pounds birth weight survive and do well when given the proper care. Why shouldn't we feel obligated to render the same care to the survivor of a miscalculated abortion procedure that we render to the infant in a normal delivery?

If the obstetrician has the right to destroy the live-born infant in an abortion procedure, would he not have the same right to extinguish the life of a new-born infant with a congenital defect whose mother may not want him?

The acceptance of this principle surely would, in fact, be providing a legal endorsement of euthanasia.

MATTHEW J. BULPIN, M.D.
President
Lauderdale-By-The-Sea, Fla.

Nitroglycerin Reported 'Consistently Beneficial' in Infarction

Continued from page 1

sign of hypotension and reflex tachycardia they have also administered the vasoconstrictor phenylephrine to mitigate these two side effects.

In general, Dr. Epstein noted, M.I. patients fall into two subgroups. One consists of those in heart failure, with elevated pressures and inadequate pumping action. "In this group, nitroglycerin appears to be very effective in reversing the manifestations of heart failure," Dr. Epstein said. "The high pressures that build up in the lungs decrease to normal very abruptly after nitroglycerin administration and the heart starts pumping more effectively. That's not new; these effects have been demonstrated by groups at Cedars of Lebanon Hospital in Los Angeles, at Massachusetts General Hospital, and at Johns Hopkins. But what we have found in addition is that the size of the infarct, the amount of muscle damaged, is significantly reduced by treatment with nitroglycerin."

Non-Heart-Failure Group

The second subgroup of patients are those who have suffered a heart attack, Dr. Epstein continued, who have damaged muscle, but are not in heart failure. These patients are not usually treated, he said, "but nevertheless about 10 per cent of them die in hospital and another 10 per cent die within a year, so it is not a benign disease. In this subgroup of patients who have never been treated before, we found exactly the same thing. We didn't get them out of failure, because they weren't in failure to begin with, but we found that the combination of nitroglycerin and phenylephrine reduced infarct size."

Dr. Epstein noted also that it is the second subgroup of patients that most often requires the phenylephrine to reverse the side effects of the nitroglycerin. And in the future, he said, he and his associates plan to give the nitroglycerin intravenously so it can be monitored more readily and more precisely.

On the basis of their experience with animals, Dr. Epstein said he thinks the nitroglycerin exerts its beneficial effects in two ways: by increasing the amount of blood delivered to the ischemic area via the collateral system, and by reducing the size of the heart chamber, thus decreasing myocardial tension and oxygen requirements.

Dr. Epstein is working with Dr. Kenneth M. Kent, Dr. Robert E. Goldstein, and Dr. David R. Redwood, of the N.H.L.I. Cardiology Branch, and Drs. Harrie Levit and Norman Cagin, of Flower and Fifth Avenue Hospitals, New York. Dr. Jeffrey S. Borer, who is in London on sabbatical leave from the N.H.L.I., is also participating in the trials.

Whether the treatment increases long-term survival is yet to be ascertained, Dr. Epstein said. But he thinks it has "enormous potential" and that long-term studies should be mounted. Dr. Epstein's animal studies are described in the January 2, 1975, *New England Journal of Medicine*, and preliminary clinical data appear in the April *Journal of Clinical Investigation*. Dr. Borer will present the full clinical report to the American Society of Clinical Investigation in May.

Hepatitis B Virus Pool in Newborn Seen Building Up

Continued from page 1

and sponsored by the National Foundation-March of Dimes.

An evaluation of recent studies makes it clear, he emphasized, that both transplacental and perinatal transmission of hepatitis B infection from mother to child may take place in spite of older notions to the contrary.

Dr. Zuckerman recommends that all antigen-positive mothers be instructed to pay scrupulous attention to personal hygiene when handling their infants. Since there is the possibility of transmission of the antigen via breast milk, he believes breast feeding in these cases should be discouraged.

Control Attempted in Newborn

Control of hepatitis B infection in the newborn is now being attempted by passive immunization with specific hepatitis B immunoglobulin and by immunotherapy with transfer factor, he commented, adding that safe and effective hepatitis vaccines—"now under development"—are a pressing need.

The limited data available indicate that the frequency of transmission of hepatitis B from mother to infant is highest (76 per cent in one study) when acute infection occurs during the third trimester of pregnancy or early in the postpartum period, and relatively low (10 per cent) if it develops during the first six months, Dr. Zuckerman said.

Investigations of transmission by asymptomatic carrier mothers have yielded variable figures but in one Japanese study cited by Dr. Zuckerman eight of 11 infants born to such mothers showed antigen in their sera within six months of delivery and the antigen persisted during prolonged follow-up.

Many of the infants in whom antigen is detected remain clinically well, the virologist said, although some show "prolonged elevation of an enzyme frequently associated with liver damage."

Control Program Credited With 10% Decrease in Hospital Infections

Continued from page 1

The study, which was conducted at Chicago's Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital between 1969 and 1973 and computer analyzed 11,656 occurrences of nosocomial infection, revealed a 10 per cent decrease in hospital infections at a time when more patients susceptible to infection were being admitted, said Dr. Edwards, who was the epidemiologist at the 840-bed hospital during the study period.

"Previous thorough studies have been very short-term and thus hard to interpret because there may be fluctuation in hospital infection rates from month to month," he said.

Nearly $650,000 a Year Saving

Attributing the decrease to the hospital's active infection control program begun in 1968, Dr. Edwards stated that the program generated a significant reduction in economic morbidity amounting to nearly $650,000 per year, in addition to saving lives.

"We calculated this figure in the following way," he said. "The average patient stay in the hospital was 11-12 days during the study, varying from year to year. The average stay for patients with hospital onset infections, on the other hand, was 33 days, or an additional 21 days, at an average per diem charge of $150. Considering that we encountered an average of 2009 patients a year with hospital onset infections and multiplying these figures out, we estimate that the cost to patients and third-party payers for such infections was around $6,328,350 a year. A 10 per cent reduction in infection rate, therefore, means an average savings of $630,830 per year. Since the total cost of running our infection control program—including paying the salaries of three full-time nurse-epidemiologists and one half-time physician, as well as the costs of computerization—was around $75,000 a year, the economic advantage of the program was considerable."

Reduction in Mortality

The study also revealed significant findings with respect to mortality. "One can place patients dying of infection into three categories. In the first, the infection is the primary cause of death; in the second, the underlying disease is primary; and in the third, the infection contributes to but is not entirely responsible for the death. In our study we found that infection was the primary cause in 12.9 per cent of cases, that infection was an associated and contributing cause in 25.9 per cent, and that the underlying disease was primary in 61.2 per cent.

"Thus we concur with the literature that the underlying disease is determining in most cases, but at the same we concluded that if one can prevent some of the infections in the 12.9 per cent category, then one can reduce mortality as well as morbidity."

Looking at hospital onset infections in the context of total hospital mortality, Dr. Edwards indicated that about a fourth of patients who died at Presbyterian-St. Luke's between 1969 and 1973 had an infection of hospital origin at the time of death.

The epidemiological methods that eventually brought about the 10 per cent reduction in hospital onset infections at St. Luke's were scrutinized both during the formal study period and during a brief pre-computer programing study in 1969. "In the earlier study we wanted to validate the effectiveness of the nurse-epidemiologists since many physicians at the time doubted their ability to accurately collect data. In comparing three fellows in the infectious disease section with two nurse-epidemiologists over a two week period we found that the latter were 94 per cent as effective as the former in collecting and classifying data on infections, which is not a statistically significant difference. We specifically restudied this question several times throughout the next four years and found that the nurses were consistently as accurate as the physicians trained in infectious diseases.

"In the earlier study," Dr. Edwards added, "we also wanted to find out how many nurses are needed per number of beds to do the job and how often they need to visit the wards. Basically we concluded that one nurse was required for 300 beds and that they needed to visit the wards twice a week. After it was decided that we needed three nurses for our 840 beds, we hired an additional nurse."

Combined Approach Used

Once a full-blown infection control program was launched at Presbyterian-St. Luke's in 1969, a combined epidemiological and teaching approach was followed. "There are four different approaches that hospitals may take," commented Dr. Edwards. "First, many hospitals merely have a perfunctory infection control committee that meets in order to fulfill accreditation requirements but doesn't really do anything about the endemic level of hospital infections and only becomes active if there is an outbreak. Unfortunately I suspect that this is the most common approach. Second, there is the commando approach, in favor of which physicians will argue that we already know what most of the problems are so let's go out and work on those and also be ready to investigate any epidemics that may come up. Unquestionably that approach will lower the infection rate at some sites at some hospitals, depending on the interests of the people who are commanding the commandos, as it were. But it doesn't tell much about whether one is getting a total impact and a uniformly educated hospital staff to reduce the overall problem over the long haul.

"The third approach is what one might call the surveillance approach and implies simply collecting data. This has been much maligned because people should not just collect data and do nothing about it. The fourth approach, and the one we opted for, is the epidemiological one in which you do essentially all of the things that the other approaches do plus actively inform and instruct.

"Something I've always felt strongly about with respect to hospital infections," Dr. Edwards continued, "is that since we have such a large turnover rate of hospital employees today, the key to control isn't so much new knowledge as it is having some ongoing way of continually bringing the problem to people's attention, both in terms of education about how to perform certain procedures and in terms of epidemiological data so one can know whether one is making an impact. If we're not, then push harder in the particular area where we're not making an impact. I don't think one can make reasonable applications unless one knows what is going on in one's own hospital."

Role of Community Onset Infections and Hospital Onset Infections in Deaths By Service From 1969 Through 1972†

Service	Role of Infection in Death*: Infection Primary Cause COI**	HOI**	Infection Associated COI	HOI	Underlying Disease Primary Cause COI	HOI
Medicine	14.3	9.4	25.2	29.9	60.5	60.7
Surgery	11.9	16.7	18.7	22.0	69.4	62.2
Pediatrics	34.7	24.5	30.6	18.9	34.7	56.6
Newborns	0.0	16.7	33.3	33.3	66.7	50.0
Total Hospital	15.3	12.9	24.5	25.9	60.2	61.2

†At Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital.
*Expressed as % of total deaths that had infections.
**COI = Community Onset Infection; HOI = Hospital Onset Infection

Mortality Associated With Community Onset Infections and Hospital Onset Infections By Services From 1969 Through 1972

Service	Mortality Rates Associated With Community Onset & Hospital Onset Infection: Per Cent of Admissions COI*	HOI*	Per Cent of Deaths COI	HOI	Number of Infections Per Death COI	HOI
Medicine	1.7	1.7	22.3	22.8	1.4	1.7
Surgery	0.8	1.1	13.1	42.0	1.2	2.2
Pediatrics	0.4	0.4	22.1	25.0	1.5	2.1
Newborns	0.0	0.1	1.9	5.3	**	1.5
Total Hospital	0.6	0.9	18.4	26.2	1.4	2.0

*COI = Community Onset Infection; HOI = Hospital Onset Infection
**Four infections in 3 newborns dying with Community Onset Infection.

80% of Infections at 4 Sites

In the Presbyterian-St. Luke's study it was determined that about 80 per cent of the infections were occurring at four major sites—the urinary tract, lower respiratory tract, surgical wounds and bloodstream. "All of the sites had pretty much the same decrease in infections except for the bacteremias, which actually went up. In 1969 there were 969 urinary tract occurrences compared to 741 in 1972, 665 lower respiratory tract occurrences compared to 651, 520 surgical wound infections compared to 402, and 173 bacteremias compared to 233. The rise in bacteremias, I think, may be due to the fact that the hospital started doing more bowel cancer surgery."

An unusual aspect of the study, and one which requires further investigation, is that it was the first long-term study to look at the interchange between community onset and hospital onset infections. "We defined a community onset infection as one present on admission or coming up in the first 72 hours and not related to a hospital procedure. I don't think we have any hard and fast data on this interchange, but we got some inkling into where we need to look further. For example, it's been well known that hospital personnel tend to have higher carriage rates of organisms like Pneumococcus compared to people in the community. Well, we counted several such classical infections that appeared to have their onset in the hospital; so the question is whether there is some interplay going on here that allows for spread of these organisms in the hospital at a greater frequency. We don't know much at all about how viral infections are introduced into and then spread throughout the hospital, and I think we can expect to see a greater research effort in this area," Dr. Edwards said.

Interdisciplinary PG Training Program Set

By MICHAEL HERRING
Medical Tribune Staff

ROCHESTER, N.Y.—An interdisciplinary postgraduate training program at Strong Memorial Hospital utilizing internists, pediatricians, and specialists in the same physical setting—and in some cases operating as a fee-for-service private group practice—will go into full effect as soon as all services are moved into the new ambulatory care wing here, Dr. Warren Glaser, program coordinator, told MEDICAL TRIBUNE.

The program will provide for training at all levels, he said, and make physician services more readily available to all patients in the community, regardless of their ability to pay.

Effective Coordination Sought

"We can't sacrifice the expertise we've gained from so much specialization, but at the same time, there has to be a way to coordinate individual efforts more effectively," he explained. "The beauty of the arrangement at Rochester is that you have both the generalist and the specialists working compatibly and in close proximity."

Dr. Glaser, who is Professor of Medicine and coordinator of ambulatory care, Department of Medicine at the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, said that the decision to form the hospital team of group-practice internists and pediatricians, with the backup of subspecialists in each major area, was based on the recognition that "the hospital stands at the center of the ambulatory health care system.

"Ideally," he said, "each person in the community should have access to a personal physician who renders comprehensive care with continuity and who can delegate that care when necessary to the appropriate specialist."

Primary care, he continued, should be medical attention that is "available and accessible" to the patient when he or she needs it. "Primary care should not refer only to the initial visit to a doctor during office hours, but includes empathy, continuity, and treatment that is appropriate to the patient's changing needs," he said.

Integrationist for Subspecialties

"At the same time, it should function to take the load off the emergency-room physician. Finally, the primary care physician is the integrationist for all medical subspecialties that the patient may require."

Dr. Glaser emphasized that the primary care physician at Strong Memorial will function increasingly as a member of a team—"not just with other doctors, but with nurses, social workers, and other medical and paramedical personnel.

"We think that the group practice of general internists and general pediatricians has more appeal," he commented, "because it is a higher level of care, and permits more appropriate referrals within the system."

Dr. Glaser briefly described the new arrangement at Strong Memorial as follows:

"In medicine, we have two or three interns, two assistant residents, and two associate residents teamed with an attending physician and a licensed practical nurse. The whole team cares for a panel of patients."

In addition, he explained, the interdisciplinary group, together with the house staff, care for the medical clinic and combined clinic patients from the previous arrangement.

"These patients are now considered as one group of hospital patients, and are seen on a private-practice basis. Once a patient is entered into the system, the fees for hospital services and the fee-for-service practice are the same. Patients, no matter how they pay, can be transferred from one group to another. Obviously, we can't know all the patients, but we can provide care, based on the fact that this is a recognized individual who has a problem. With all the groups working closely together, we have records and previous visits on which to base a judgment."

The continuity clinic is the pediatric counterpart to the house staff group, he added, but with a somewhat different organization. While the latter has interns, assistant residents, and associate residents working together, the pediatrics group is a horizontal arrangement, with all interns, all first-year residents, and all second-year residents working together, Dr. Glaser said.

He also pointed out that "residents here are actually participating in the practice, and medical students are able to view their work first-hand and form their own judgment. Naturally, we want it to be good so that the most viable, interesting physicians of the future are attracted to this kind of patient care."

ER Resident on Call

"Rather, the resident in the emergency room acts as the on-call physician in a manner similar to those in the internal medicine group covering for one another. Obviously, we can't know all the patients, but we can provide care, based on the fact that this is a recog-

One Man . . . and Medicine

ARTHUR M. SACKLER, M.D.
International Publisher, Medical Tribune

Now, A Word From the Opposition

MEDICAL TRIBUNE *supports the free exchange of differing views. The following letters are some of the responses to Dr. Sackler's column on the Edelin case, "Doctor, Are You Innocent?"* (MT, Mar. 12).—Ed.

Your newspaper's coverage of the Edelin conviction is worthy of the 1984 Black is White Literary Award. The "straight" news story by a Special Correspondent sets the tone in the headline—Shock and Dismay—with the predictable bias in the body of the story. Flanking this, we find a "Special Tribune Report" by the same author and your sterling piece, "Doctor—Are You Innocent?"

You and your newspaper seem somehow to have missed a basic point. A jury of his peers found Dr. Edelin guilty of manslaughter. He did not kill a fetus—he killed a living human being.

Please remove my name at once from your mailing list.

WILLIAM DANIEL DAVIES, M.D.
Evanston, Ill.

I was amazed and disappointed that a fine publication such as MEDICAL TRIBUNE dignified the likes of a Dr. Kenneth C. Edelin with a photo on your front page of the March 12, 1975 issue. Continuation of such published items only aid and abets the act committed.

Certainly there must be other topics more interesting and deserving to sustain the name of good medicine which is being evaded daily by the very act about which he brags. Let us have no more of this, please. Thank you.

Incidentally, the editorial by Arthur M. Sackler, M.D., was about as enlightening as an overflowing commode.

GERARD A. DEL GRIPPO, M.D.
Lock Haven, Pa.

The vile and vicious anti-Catholic tone of your editorial leads me to make this protest of your appeal to the worst instincts of the society. The kind of abortion performed by Dr. Edelin is disapproved by all segments of the society, *all* religions, and even a majority of atheists (see Blake, J., *Science*, April 1972).

The tortured non-sequiturs of your argumentation lead me to believe that you were blinded by bigotry in departing from your usual well-reasoned rationale. You find it incomprehensible that a man could be found guilty of manslaughter in "standing by and denying a fetus oxygen and thereby causing its death." Willfully to deny a person oxygen which might have prolonged its life has always been a crime. This is, after all, what the Boston strangler did. Dr. Edelin's true "peers" are said to be his fellow abortionists. Why not have the Godfather judged by his fellow Mafioso?

The jury in Boston (whose religion is unknown and irrelevant except to neo-Nazis) have called to issue that notion that every termination of life done under the rubric of "medical procedure" is not to be tolerated by decent Americans.

EUGENE F. DIAMOND, M.D.
Chicago

Regarding Dr. Sackler's editorial on the Edelin case, I am surprised at such verbal frothing-at-the-mouth. Dr. Sackler has always seemed like such a calm, cool, deliberate thinker. It's so unlike him. Does he really mean to compare the culpability of food manufacturers in producing coronary disease (a rather far-fetched and tenuous theory at best) with the deliberate actions and inactions of Dr. Edelin? Dr. Edelin, in essence, delivered a premature baby by C-section, and then *deliberately neglected* it to death, by his own admission.

As Dr. Sackler suggests, Dr. Edelin's conviction will probably be overturned—because of technical flaws in his trial—but not because his actions, *per se*, were so noble. He may or may not be guilty of manslaughter, but on the other hand, it ill-behooves so many physicians to make a hero of him, or to publicly applaud his second-trimester "abortion" activities as a prototype of conduct which all physicians should emulate.

Such an attitude is unlikely to redound to our credit in the future.

Out of embarrassment for Dr. Sackler, I will merely pass over his not-too-subtle appeal to religious bigotry, without further elaboration.

As for emotionalism, it surely looks like the shoe is on the other foot this time.

JAMES H. FORD, M.D.
Lynwood, Calif.

We know Librium works.
(chlordiazepoxide HCl)

We're still learning more about how and why.

Value of continuing animal research

Clinical knowledge of Librium is extensive, yet its mode of action remains under continuing study. Data from animal experiments have been presented here for their intrinsic interest and because such findings often provide direction to new research, both experimental and clinical. *However, conclusions from such studies may not always be extrapolated to humans.*

Is the limbic system the "Librium (chlordiazepoxide HCl) system"?

A great deal of experimentation on various animal species suggests that the limbic system is the principal site of action of Librium. Thus, in freely moving cats with electrodes implanted in the brain, Librium 5 mg/kg i.p. slowed electrical activity in the hippocampus, amygdala and septal areas but not in the neocortex which was significantly affected only at higher doses.[1,2] Current investigations on monkeys,[3,4] however, indicate that other subcortical structures may be implicated in the effect of Librium.

Other investigators, through electrophysiologic studies[5] in intact, conscious cats and monkeys, have demonstrated that chlordiazepoxide activates structures involved in the rewarding system—the preoptic area, lateral hypothalamus, septal region and hippocampal formation. At the same time, it appears to *inhibit* structures implicated in aversive behavior—the thalamic nuclei of the diencephalon and the midbrain reticular formation (MRF).

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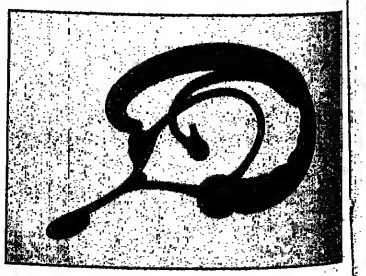

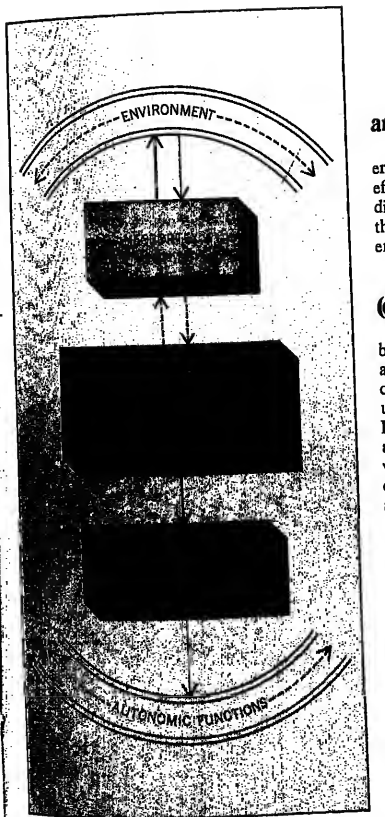

Schema demonstrating hypothetical pathways of emotional activity and its related expression in laboratory animals.

Clinical significance of excessive anxiety

Anxiety, when inappropriate and immoderate, may not only have adverse psychologic effects but may also cause various somatic disturbances. Reduction of excessive anxiety thus contributes to relief of anxiety-linked emotional and physical disorders.

Antianxiety action of Librium (chlordiazepoxide HCl)

The dependable action of Librium has been demonstrated in the relief of excessive anxiety and tension occurring alone or in association with functional and organic disorders—usually without adversely affecting performance. Librium is often used concomitantly, when anxiety is a contributing or complicating factor, with certain specific medications of other classes of drugs, *e.g.*, cardiac glycosides, diuretics and antihypertensives.

Adjunctive use of Librium is recommended when counseling, reassurance or other nonpharmacologic measures alone are not considered sufficiently effective. When anxiety has been reduced to manageable levels, therapy with Librium should be discontinued.

Librium®
(chlordiazepoxide HCl)
5 mg, 10 mg, 25 mg capsules

ROCHE

We're still learning more about it to make it more useful to you.

Before prescribing, please consult complete product information, a summary of which follows:

Indications: Relief of anxiety and tension occurring alone or accompanying various disease states.

Contraindications: Patients with known hypersensitivity to the drug.

Warnings: Caution patients about possible combined effects with alcohol and other CNS depressants. As with all CNS-acting drugs, caution patients against hazardous occupations requiring complete mental alertness (*e.g.*, operating machinery, driving). Though physical and psychological dependence have rarely been reported on recommended doses, use caution in administering to addiction-prone individuals or those who might increase dosage; withdrawal symptoms (including convulsions), following discontinuation of the drug and similar to those seen with barbiturates, have been reported. Use of any drug in pregnancy, lactation, or in women of childbearing age requires that its potential benefits be weighed against its possible hazards.

Precautions: In the elderly and debilitated, and in children over six; limit to smallest effective dosage (initially 10 mg or less per day) to preclude ataxia or oversedation, increasing gradually as needed and tolerated. Not recommended in children under six. Though generally not recommended, if combination therapy with other psychotropics seems indicated, carefully consider individual pharmacologic effects, particularly in use of potentiating drugs such as MAO inhibitors and phenothiazines. Observe usual precautions in presence of impaired renal or hepatic function. Paradoxical reactions (*e.g.*; excitement, stimulation and acute rage) have been reported in psychiatric patients and hyperactive aggressive children. Employ usual precautions in treatment of anxiety states with evidence of impending depression; suicidal tendencies may be present and protective measures necessary. Variable effects on blood coagulation have been reported very rarely in patients receiving the drug and oral anticoagulants; causal relationship has not been established clinically.

Adverse Reactions: Drowsiness, ataxia and confusion may occur, especially in the elderly and debilitated. These are reversible in most instances by proper dosage adjustment, but are also occasionally observed at the lower dosage ranges. In a few instances syncope has been reported. Also encountered are isolated instances of skin eruptions, edema, minor menstrual irregularities, nausea and constipation, extrapyramidal symptoms, increased and decreased libido—all infrequent and generally controlled with dosage reduction; changes in EEG patterns (low-voltage fast activity) may appear during and after treatment; blood dyscrasias (including agranulocytosis), jaundice and hepatic dysfunction have been reported occasionally, making periodic blood counts and liver function tests advisable during protracted therapy.

Supplied: Librium® Capsules containing 5 mg, 10 mg or 25 mg chlordiazepoxide HCl. Libritabs® Tablets containing 5 mg, 10 mg or 25 mg chlordiazepoxide.

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Division of Hoffmann-La Roche Inc.
Nutley, New Jersey 07110

wine talk

By JOHN CHAMBERS
Author and Consultant to Morrell & Company, New York Wine Merchants

Aging Wine

DR. ARTHUR BIEGANOWSKI of New York is one of the most ardent wine enthusiasts of my acquaintance. Indeed, at his home it would be almost an insult to ask for Scotch. He has a genius for coming up with surprises, and his latest was a master stroke. Somehow he had managed to find a bottle of ruby port that had lain in a cellar over 30 years. To taste the delicacy and beauty of this comparatively inexpensive, generally available wine, given 30 years' aging, was a potent reminder of what age can do for a wine with the capacity to respond to it.

Some wines do not need aging and are best drunk very young. These are light wines—rosés and whites for the most part, and a few of the lightest reds like Beaujolais, Bardolino, or inexpensive Chianti. Only the better white Burgundies and Graves, the Pinot Chardonnays of California, Barsacs and Sauternes, the white Rhones, and the spätleses, ausleses, and up of Germany need more than a year or two in the bottle, and of these, only the white Rhones, Barsacs, Sauternes, and sweeter German wines can be kept with impunity beyond seven years.

With red wines the problem of aging becomes more complicated. Here it is not only a question of a particular wine, but also the character of a vintage. For example, most of the 1967 red Bordeaux are ready for present drinking, whereas the bigger 1966's are a year or two away. The best rule of thumb is that red Bordeaux from the Médoc require seven years, from St. Emilion and Pomerol six years, and from elsewhere in Bordeaux four years. If the vintage is listed as a "long-lived" one, add a year or two.

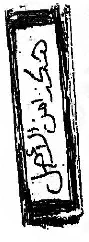
Burgundy Needs Less Time

Red Burgundy is ready sooner. Wines from the Côte de Nuits require six years in a big vintage, whereas most Côte de Beaunes are ready in four years. Only the biggest Beaujolais will improve beyond three years. In the Rhone valley the biggest wines require seven years of bottle age in most vintages, but Côtes du Rhone (one of the better buys on the market) need only two to three years. The same holds true of the Loire reds and of the so-called country reds from elsewhere in France.

In Italy, Spain, and Portugal, price is a fair guide to aging requirements. The more expensive wines need six to seven years in the bottle, while two to three years is sufficient for the less expensive. The other red wines of Europe can generally be drunk when marketed.

Most reds from North and South America can also be drunk when purchased, the major exceptions being the better California Cabernet Sauvignons, Petite Sirahs, and Zinfandels, all of which benefit from additional bottle age.

Next Month: Research and Viniculture



Strike Pact Terms May Have Wide Impact

Continued from page 1

hospital, consisting of an equal number of members from staff and administration, and charged with formulating "appropriate work schedules" and hearing grievances. Salaries, which now range from $13,500 for an intern to $19,200 for a 6th year resident (PGY 7) will rise 8 per cent, with an across-the-board cost of living sum of $250 added.

In the first doctors' strike recorded in the U.S., picket lines surrounded some of the most prestigious hospitals in the country, including Mount Sinai, above.

Broad Impact Foreseen

Dr. Robert G. Harmon, president of the Physicians National Housestaff Association, which supported the strike, told MEDICAL TRIBUNE that he thought the point would not be lost on "exploitative" hospital administrators and senior staff everywhere.

"It's a major victory, and it's going to give momentum to National Labor Relations Board negotiations for reasonable hours and working conditions in many hospitals—for example, Los Angeles County Hospital and the District of Columbia Children's Hospital," Dr. Harmon said. He noted that Dr. Malcolm C. Todd, president of the A.M.A., had given his blessing to the strike, a move that surprised some and could not help enhancing the possibility of similar changes, if not strikes, elsewhere.

Dr. Todd's statement said in part that "in important respects, this is a strike for better patient care . . . When a physician has to work 50 hours straight or 100 hours in a week, it is not only tough on him or her, it is also a threat to the quality of care the patient is receiving."

Hospitals Reject Implications

A spokesman for the A.M.A. told MEDICAL TRIBUNE that although the Association expected criticism from its membership concerning the Todd statement, little had yet been received. However, officials of the struck hospitals in New York vigorously rejected the implications of the statement, saying that the League of Voluntary Hospitals included some of the finest medical facilities in the world and would never do anything that threatens patient care.

Dr. S. David Pomrinse, director of Mount Sinai Hospital, one of those affected, asserted that long hours are necessary for house officers' training and are not detrimental to interns' and residents' health or to the care they give their patients. He maintained that even on the longest shifts, staffers have time for naps in between cases.

"Our chiefs of service are just as concerned as they are about their health," he said of the interns and residents. "There is adequate time for rest." Until recent years, he said, schedules were even tougher, with house officers being on duty three days and two nights on a regular basis.

Jess Solivan, president of the League, backed Dr. Pomrinse. Regardless of scheduling, he said, "it's expected that when a doctor reaches the point where he's not able to produce or to avail himself of the learning process, he'll say, 'Hey, give me some relief!' "

This just isn't so, contended Dr. Mark Fleischer, a medical intern on the picket line at Brookdale Hospital Medical Center in Brooklyn. "What are you going to do at 3:00 A.M.? Call your family, who's in the same condition you are and say, 'Hey, give me some relief?' "

An attending physician at one of the struck hospitals confirmed Dr. Fleischer's statements. This physician, who wished to remain anonymous, recalled that when he took his internship at Montefiore Hospital and Medical Center in the Bronx, which was also affected by the strike, some few interns did call for help from their chiefs of service.

Retaliation Recalled

"In most cases they got it," he related. "But they always paid for it later. They were branded as weak sisters who couldn't take the strain of being a doctor, and in some cases I know of, they weren't asked back to take their residencies at Montefiore the following year."

And Dr. Don Rubin, a medical intern at Mount Sinai, pointed out that a house officer on a 36- to 48-hour tour

Continued on page 19

Delegates of Committee of Interns and Residents take a straw vote on contract offer by the League of Voluntary Hospitals during negotiations. *C.I.R photo*

Continued from page 18

of duty may actually get less sleep than Dr. Pomrinse did on his 60-hour shifts.

"Medicine has become much more complex in recent years," said Dr. Rubin, who took his turn on the picket line at his institution. "There's much more that we can do for patients."

"For instance, when a patient went into cardiac arrest in Dr. Pomrinse's time, the intern signed the death certificate and went back to bed. Today, he's going to be working with the cardiac emergency team for at least two hours, saving the patient's life."

"And it's the same with peritoneal dialysis, which they didn't have until the early 1960s. If a patient needs dialysis today, he doesn't die. But I'm sitting up all night with him."

Out-of-Title Work Cited

Dr. Rubin tied the demand for shorter hours to the out-of-title work issue. "A lot of what I do, especially at night, isn't doctor work. Watching that dialysis patient should be done by a nurse, with me on call. And I spend a lot of time wheeling patients around in the hospital or delivering bloods to the lab."

Not all the house officers at League hospitals went out on strike. At Brookdale, for instance, many of the senior medical residents stayed on, while most of their junior colleagues walked the picket line.

"Some of us were angry about that," Dr. Fleischer said, "But in a way, it made things easier on me to know there were doctors in there taking care of the patients."

Most of the striking house officers felt as Dr. Fleischer did, and at many of the struck institutions the house officers made arrangements with the hospital to provide emergency patient care.

"It wasn't unusual" a surgery resident at one such facility said, "to see a picket put down his sign, go into the emergency room to help out with a real crisis, and then come back out and resume picketing." Such actions, he noted, are illegal under the 1974 federal law governing hospital strikes.

League of Voluntary Hospitals officials announcing strike settlement. Clockwise from lower left, William A. Abelow, executive director, Jess Solivan, president, Norman Metzger of Mount Sinai Hospital, and Alan Abramson of Montefiore.

On the other hand, some residents who did not walk out lent support to the strike from within the hospital. A house officer who remained on the job reported that his colleagues refused to work up patients who were admitted for elective surgery after the strike began.

One major League facility had no strikers at all—the 800-bed New York University Medical Center. House officers there believed that even if attending physicians could take up the slack completely, the Hippocratic Oath forbade a strike.

"This doesn't mean we didn't support the aims of the strike," said one pediatric resident there. "A lot of us did. We just didn't feel that a strike was the right way to do it."

The decision to walk out was a major one for the C.I.R.'s strike committee. "It was forced on us by the League," charged Dr. Richard A. Knutson, president of the C.I.R. "Our contract ended September 30. We negotiated with the League until December, and we were before a federal board of inquiry, set up by the National Labor Relations Board, through January."

Only Permissible Job Action

"We were willing to accept the federal factfinder's recommendations, which included a recommendation that duty hours and out-of-title work be negotiated further. But the League wouldn't negotiate."

Dr. Knutson also contended that a strike is the only form of job action the C.I.R. is permitted to take under the National Labor Relations Act, which was extended to voluntary hospitals last year. Other measures—work slowdowns and refusal to perform paperwork for third-party reimbursement—are labelled unfair tactics by the federal legislation.

C.I.R. Photos

Left, a surprised Dr. Anthony Bottone, C.I.R. delegate, holds aloft news of A.M.A. support. Above left, delegates found negotiating almost as tiring as duty schedules they sought to change. Above right, Dr. Diano Chen-Cohen, Long Island Jewish-Hillside Medical Center delegate, checks in while colleague catnaps.

Tribune Economic Analysis

Company Notes In Place of Pay Cuts Suggested

BY ELIOT JANEWAY
Consulting Economist

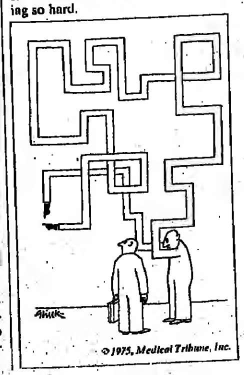
The very magnitude of today's debt burden offers a handle for avoiding a repeat performance of the 1930s' depression that is clearly threatening. Over-indebtedness is the specific abuse responsible for hyper-inflation. Booms invite an overload of debt, which accentuates busts.

The sound way to undo today's damage, and to avoid still more, is to lighten the debt load by trading on the troublesome fact that people on payrolls are struggling with every bit as cruel a debt overload as outfits to meet payrolls. The banks are at least as anxious over the consequences of their over-lending as their debtors are over the consequences of their over-borrowing.

A 3-Way Compromise

The wobbling companies, their anxious banks, and the petrified people on their payrolls would all be ahead if they worked a three-way compromise. Assume that the management in trouble could show both the banks on its back and the people on its payroll how much difference a reasonable cut would make. And that management demonstrated its good faith by practicing austerity on expense accounts and taking an appropriate cut itself. All three partners in the debt squeeze would be ahead if management "borrowed" the pay cut from labor instead of just taking it.

Issuing company notes to everyone on the payroll in order to cover the cut agreed upon would kill three birds with one stone. Management would cut costs. People now worrying that each paycheck might be the last would get a new asset with a fighting chance to keep the money coming. The banks would wind up with a better-fixed business borrower, plus a whole new group of family circle customers for the consumer installment loans they are pushing so hard.



"Let me tell you about the medicine I'm going to prescribe."

TALKING OVER VALIUM®(diazepam) THERAPY WITH YOUR ANXIOUS PATIENT.

A patient often benefits by a greater understanding of his treatment program. You may find it helpful to make your patient aware that the purpose of therapy with Valium is to help reduce discomforting and disabling symptoms of excessive psychic tension and anxiety. It is beneficial for him to understand that much of his tension and anxiety can be relieved by your reassurance and counseling, and that these measures can do more than anything else to help him cope with his basic problems. The patient is reassured in knowing he can expect his medication to help him avoid feeling overwhelmed by his symptoms. And it's also good for him to realize that he will be taking Valium only as long as he needs it.

Your expressed confidence in the medication prescribed, and the positive atmosphere in which therapy is given and accepted, work to the patient's advantage.

"It's important that you follow my directions closely."

Selection of a dosage regimen is an important consideration when Valium (diazepam) is prescribed, and dosage should be individualized to achieve maximum beneficial effect. If the patient understands clearly when and how much to take, and if he knows why it's to his benefit to follow the regimen closely, the chances are better that he will take the medication precisely as directed. That should help avoid missed doses and discourage taking too much or too little medication—all of which can have an undesirable effect on the management of the patient's condition.

"I'll see you again the week after next and we'll see how you're making out."

Your patient is often likely to feel reassured when you talk about seeing him again to check his progress. A planned visit evidences your continued interest and affords the patient an opportunity to report improvement he has made and to relate whatever continuing or additional difficulties he may be experiencing. It's also a chance for him to describe his response to therapy with Valium.

During follow-up visits, as your patient talks about his medication and about its effects on his symptoms, he will provide the kind of information that will be of great help in evaluating total therapy, adjusting the dosage of Valium, or discontinuing the medication entirely if that seems indicated.

Valium® (diazepam)

2-mg, 5-mg, 10-mg scored tablets

for individualized treatment of psychic tension

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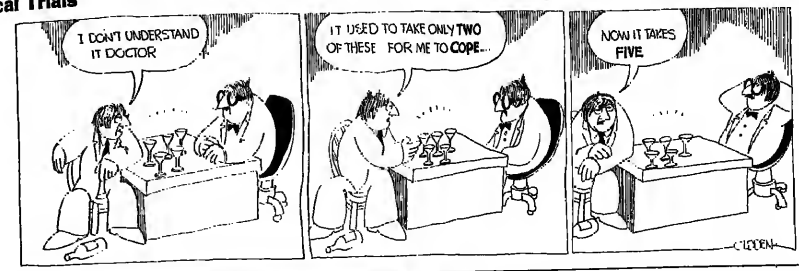
Please see the following page for a summary of product information.

Clinical Trials

by O.



TRIBUNE SPORTS REPORT

Hang Gliding Said to Point Up Need for 'Action Priorities'

Medical Tribune Report

SAN FRANCISCO—Dr. Arthur E. Ellison of Williamstown, Mass., cited the fast-growing sport of hang gliding as an example of the need to establish "action priorities" in athletic medicine through coordination of research efforts.'

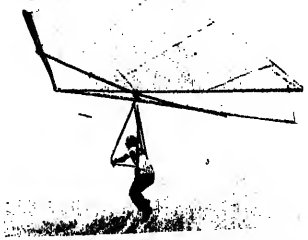
He told a meeting of the American Orthopaedic Society for Spurts Medicine here that participants in this dangerous pastime have increased from 200 to 11,000 since 1972, with gliding kites now being sold at a rate of about 1,000 a month.

A Death a Month in California

While the exact injury rate is not known, he said, Ranchu Los Amigos in Los Angeles has six paraplegic patients who are victims of hang gliding accidents, and California alone averages one fatality a month from this sport. Most of the injuries are to the extremities, he said.

As some of the factors in the accidents, Dr. Ellison cited the weather, the terrain, pilot error, and kite failure.

A thorough survey, he said, might suggest that a special action program is required, including: modification of equipment to provide such safety devices as a parachute or an ejection suit; special padding, helmets, gloves, or boots; elimination of flying over dangerous terrain; licensing; a ban on unsound kites; or, if the toll is found to be too high, outlawing of hang gliding altogether.



Calif. Acupuncture Unit With Few MDs Likely

Continued from page 9

puncture which is lobbying to change the Moscone bill.

"There is room for traditional acupuncturists," Dr. Wong said in an interview with MEDICAL TRIBUNE, "but they should be required to show expertise in basic science. By the same token, we also think that M.D.s should not be given carte blanche, but ought to be required to take 100 to 150 hours of acupuncture training, as they must do now in New York."

Alternative Makeup Proposed

"As for the makeup of the Advisory Board, our alternative suggestion is a 10-member Board with the following distribution: one member from the State Board of Medical Examiners; four physician-acupuncturists; one dentist-acupuncturist; one non-medical, academic, research-oriented Ph.D. with at least five years experience with acupuncture; and three traditional acupuncturists trained in Japan, China, or Korea; with at least ten years experience, and demonstrated knowledge of western concepts of anatomy, physiology, etc."

"Our main motive," he added, "is to see that the public is fully protected, and acupuncture doesn't go 'down the pipes' as quackery."

Sources in Gov. Brown's office told MEDICAL TRIBUNE that he is waiting to study the final version of the Moscone bill before deciding whether to sign it; they said the Assembly often amends or adds to bills received from the Senate.

Neighboring Nevada, in 1973, was the first state to legalize the practice of acupuncture by non-physicians without medical supervision. In the rest of the country, there is a patchwork of regulations, often stipulating that acupuncture can only be performed by M.D.'s for research purposes.

The A.M.A. has not adopted an official policy on acupuncture. However, the August, 1974 statement issued by an A.M.A. delegation on its return from the Peoples' Republic of China said that "acupuncture analgesia merits controlled experimental study," while warning that "acupuncture therapy should be regarded as the practice of medicine in an experimental phase, permissible only in qualified investigational settings."

IMMATERIA MEDICA

Minnesota Medicine's Mascot

The new editor-in-chief of *Minnesota Medicine*, Dr. Richard L. Reece, has introduced a mascot into his columns. Why? "Because I have one in mind, that's why," says Editor Reeves. "His name is minny."

That brought us up short. Unisex, we figured, for Minnesota. Editor Reeves says minny is "a literary cockroach who composes free verse by hurling himself head downward against the typewriter keys. . . "

Like .Don Marquis' archibald, of *archibald and mehitabel* fame, from whom minny is descended, he can't manage capital letters or punctuation on the typewriter. "minny is bold, disrespectful, fun-loving, contemptuous of detail, and hungry for the literary life," says Editor Reeves, who in his March issue published minny's first poem:

mr minnesota medicine editor
i accept the position
because mascots bring luck
and you will need plenty

Long live minny the mascot of *Minnesota Medicine!* Who knows? This mascot business may be as contagious as measles. We could have ginny for *Virginia Med. M.*, flo for *J. Florida M.A.*, pa for *Pennsylvania Med.*, tex for *Texas M.*, mo for *Missouri Med.*, and missy for *J. Mississippi Med. Ass.*

But now that they are teaching chimps to talk and typewrite, oobody says all mascots have to be cockroaches. In fact, we know some who are just cute nurses.

Gonorrhea in Women Declared to Be Often Symptomatic

Medical Tribune World Service

GENOVA—Gonorrhea in women cannot be regarded as commonly nonsymptomatic, a United States physician stated here at a World Health Organization-sponsored meeting on health education in the control of sexually transmitted diseases.

Estimates that up to 60 per cent of infected women, and 10-20 per cent of men, are without symptoms, are largely based on the experience of physicians working in VD clinics, said Dr. King K. Holmes, of University of Washington, Seattle.

Such views, he said, are not corrected by probability sampling, case control, or cohort studies, or from the syndrome-oriented experience of certain subspecialities, such as rheumatology and gynecology.

Acute Symptoms in 80%

"About 80 per cent of women seen in the University of Washington specialty clinics and emergency room have sought treatment because of acute symptoms," Dr. Holmes said.

As manifestations in women that are suggestive of, or compatible with, gonorrhea, he cited lower abdominal pain, abnormal vaginal discharge, dysuria and urinary frequency, rectal symptoms, joint pains, and skin lesions, and probably abnormal menstrual bleeding also.

While, currently, 10 to 20 per cent of male patients at VD clinics have no symptoms, this figure also bears no relationship to the true proportion of new cases of this kind, Dr. Holmes asserted.

"In an unpublished cohort study, we have found this proportion to be only 3 per cent," he reported.